American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

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☞ENGLISH AGRICULTURE; *a glance at its progress and its prospects*—Agreeably to our promise in our last, we commence to-day, the publication of this most instructive and interesting paper. As "like old wine it it needs no bush," we shall content ourself by simply referring the reader to it.

In the *abstract* which we gave of the above able paper last week, the word *natural*, instead of *navional*, is printed in the 14th line from the bottom of the first column, and as the misprint mars the sense, we make this correction.

From the Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE—A GLANCE AT ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

By John Hannam, North Deighton, Wetherby, Yorkshire, England.

The paramount importance of agriculture, as a producer of national wealth, its capability of rendering a people independent of others for the means of life and enjoyment, have always entitled it to take the first rank in a nation's estimation. And, although it has not always secured this estimation, we shall find, if we examine carefully the records, both sacred and profane history, that the policy which has sanctioned this neglect, has caused the ruin of the best interests of the country.

But although this truth has been open to the eyes of the world for ages, it is an extraordinary evidence of the perversity of human intelligence that it is only within, comparatively speaking, a few years, that it has been perceived, or at least acknowledged, so as to be acted upon in England. The effect, however, of this knowledge has been so magical, yet so palpably evident; the improvement and extension of agriculture, as a practice, has been so rapid, and its estimation, as a science so great, that it would be a labor worthy of the ablest pen to trace that progress, because it is a labor that would be fully appreciated by every inquiring mind. Composed, however, as such an inquiry should be, of a history of its condition, principles, practice and statistics, and that too, in a country where an endless variety, seasons and climate combine to make exceptions to every principle, to vary every practice, and to mystify every calculation, it would seem to be a work which, if not above the power of an individual, would require every assistance that time and talent could secure him. To attempt, then, had we the ability requisite, to give such a history, of even one branch of the subject, in a paper like the present, and that too, in the few days which circumstances over which I have no control, (I am now writing at exactly one month from the day, yet more than four thousand miles from the place of publication,) I am able to give to its consideration, would be absurd. Yet, although the comprehensive nature of this subject prevents any attempt at such a view of it, it is attended with one advantage, its high importance will give, even to this cursory "glance," which it would not otherwise possess. That this interest will not be entirely wasted, I have the presumption to hope. Information is the corner stone of [illegible]erest, and few inquiring [illegible]nds can be led to the view of any subject in its past a[illegible]resent phases, without making some lesson for the [illegible]

In entering upon the first part of our [illegible]ck, the progress of English agriculture, the course that suggests itself to us is to divide it into those marked epochs of transition, or change, which are discoverable in the progress of every thing connected with, or influenced by, human nature; and to look at the spirit pervading the practice at each period. Taking, however, a general view of the subject, we observe but one period of *marked transition*; a change from a state of things under which agriculture languished for hundreds of years, without making any advance, to one, under which, in fewer months, it has made wonderful progress and improvement. This is the great phenomena that presents itself to us in tracing the progress of English agriculture; and indeed that a science which was necessarily practised and extended with the increase of population, should remain, comparatively speaking, stationary (at least that it should be surpassed by every other art or science, in all approaches to permanent principle; and that, after a torpid existence for more than 1800 years, it should start at once into the vigor of youth, develope, in the course of a generation, the energies that centuries had failed to elicit, is one of no mean order. In order therefore, to illustrate this progress it will be necessary for us to look, first, at the practice of agriculture previous to the period of transition; at the influences tending to produce a change; third, the result of these influences, as developed in the practice up to the present time.

Of the practice of agriculture in England before the Roman invasion, we find little mention made by historians. We are told by Cæsar that it had made some slight progress in the counties of Somerset, Hants and Wilts; that they grew corn, manured the land, and had abundance of cattle; while the rest of the people led a more savage life, living upon the game of the forest and the spontaneous productions of the earth. After the conquest of Britain, a change took place. "*Wheresoever the Roman conquers, he inhabits*," says Seneca, (Consolat. ad Helvatiam c. 6;) and where he inhabited, history assures us he always carried the language, the manners, the arts and the vices of Rome. Africa, Spain, Gaul and Pannonia, are, as is attested by Apuleius, Straco and Paterculus, evidences of the manner in which "the nations of the empire insensibly melted away into the Roman name and people." And Britain, if may believe Tacitus, was not an exception. Thus, he tells us that Agricola, "to wean them from their savage customs, enticed them with pleasure, and encouraged them to build temples," &c. Also, that, "to establish a system of education, and to give the sons of the leading men a knowledge of letters, was part of his policy," and that by these and other means, "they who had always disdained the Roman language, began to cultivate its beauties. The Roman apparel was seen without prejudice, and the toga became a fashionable part of dress. By degrees the charms of vice gained admission to their hearts; baths, porticoes and elegant banquets grew into vogue, and the new manners, which in fact seemed only to sweeten slavery, were, by the unsuspecting Britons, called the arts of polished humanity." With the other arts of Rome, it is but fair, therefore, to presume that her colonists introduced and practised her agriculture. Indeed, it must have been both introduced and encouraged, for we have it from the Emperor Julian himself, (*Orat. ad S. P. Q. Atheniensum, p.* 280,) that he at one time freighted a fleet of 600 vessels with corn exacted from the Britons. "And if," says Gibbon, (ch. 19, Decline and Fall of Rom. Empire,) "*we compute those vessels at only* 70 *tons each, they were capable of exporting* 120,000 *quarters, and the country which could bear this must have attained an improved state of agriculture.*"

From these facts, then, it will be evident that if we would look at the condition of English agriculture during the first five centuries, we must turn to that of Rome. Indeed, our reason tells us that, practised by Romans themselves for more than 400 years, it *must* have approximated to that of the mother country almost as much as climate and other differences between the two countries would allow. But although we have no records illustrative of the subject, it is impossible for the fact to be otherwise; for at the period when Rome sent her colonists to Britain, agriculture was, and continued for ages afterwards, to be the most honorable and esteemed of all professions. Her highest characters, amongst whom it will suffice to mention Cincinnatus and Curius Dentatus, employed themselves in the pursuit, and Cato himself tells us that "when they would praise a [illegible]ng man, he was called a farmer and a good husband[illegible]." But not only [illegible] attained this estimation [illegible] profession, but had made no mean advance as a practice. Industry and observation had removed the errors of ancient custom, and Cato, Varro, Cicero, Virgil, Columella and Pliny had employed their pens in promulgating its principles. Thus, we are told that they cultivated wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax, lupines, kidney beans, tares, turnips, &c.; also, the vines, olive, &c. Gibbon, too, tells (Dec. and Fall, c. 2,) that "the use of artificial grasses became familiar to the farmers both of Italy and the provinces; and that the assured supply of wholesome and plentiful food for the cattle during winter, multiplied the number of flocks and herds, which, in their turn, contributed to the fertility of the soil." Thus, in fact, they had partly approximated to that system which has enabled the farmer of the present day, by alternate white and green crops, to double the value of his produce and to increase the fertility of his soil.

Of manures, they used those animal and vegetable ones which are at the present day employed. Lime, marl, and various composts were in use. Of the value, too, of liquid manure, and of the injury done to the dung-heap by being too long exposed to the action of the atmosphere, they were conscious, and dung pits in which to store it, in order to prevent the double waste. In this, they made a slight approach to the Flemings of the present age, whose careful management of their farmyard manure, and the liquid from it, is worthy of our imitation. A still further knowledge of the value of manure is displayed by the Romans in their burning the stubble, collecting ashes and even sowing green crops for the purpose of ploughing in (Varro. 1. c. 3.)

They also used top dressings of hot manures, such as pigeons' dung, powdered, which was put in with the hoe. In the practical operations of agriculture, when we take into account the simple mechanism they employed, they were by no means contemptible. Thus, Pliny tells us that they were particularly careful in ploughing, endeavoring to have perfectly straight and even furrows. They ploughed the land three times over, always before sowing; sometimes taking a furrow nine inch deep, and sometimes only three. On heavy soil, nine ploughings were frequently given. They made a fallow every other year. Indeed it would appear that the advantage arising to vegetation, from the soil being well pulverised, was well known; for Cato being asked, "What is good tillage?" answers, "To plough." "What is the next?" "To plough." "The third, to manure, The remainder, is to sow plentifully, to choose the seed carefully, and to eradicate as many weeds as possible."

For this purpose, the hoe was used liberally. Crops, when too luxuriant were, as now, depastured for a time.

The seed was sown in the ridge, as well as broadcast furrow, a practice now termed 'ribbing,' and which, with an efficient system of ploughing, if not superior, is equal to the drill system.

Among their permanent improvements, planting was esteemed and practised in some degree, if we may judge by the attention made by the Latin writers, of the good effects derived from it, and by the particular directions given as to their construction.

Live stock, in which we include horses, oxen, asses, sheep, goats, swine, geese, ducks, hens, bees, &c. &c. occupied their care and attention. And the various breeds were propagated upon principles, some of which would be well worthy of attention at the present day.

Indeed, let us look which way we will upon the subject, we find the high estimation in which it was held as a profession, an index of its advance as a practice. It is, therefore, fair to presume not merely that the Roman colonists introduced a system of agriculture into Britain, as stated by all authorities, but that they introduced the Roman system, and made use of Roman experience in practising it. Reason tells us it must have been so; for facts, some of which we have mentioned, show that she did so, with respect to every other art, science, or custom, not merely in Britain, but wherever she carried her victorious arms.

In the preceding sketch, therefore, of the practice of the Romans, we obtain a pretty correct, and indeed the only view of the agriculture of England during the first five centuries of the Christian era. It is true that a difference in the climate, &c. might cause some slight variation in the practices of the two countries. But, in the foregoing summary of agricultural knowledge, as practised by the Romans, during the time Britain was a part of their Empire, it will be obvious that we have recorded nothing but what was adapted to England. It would therefore, be fair to infer that every practice there mentioned was adopted. Assuming this, and looking forward for a thousand years, we observe the phenomena which we have before mentioned, as characterizing the progress (if it be not an Hibernicism, so to call it,) of agriculture till a late period. For even if we make the liberal allowance for a degeneracy in the science, owing to the transplanting it from Italian to English soil, we cannot, till after the sixteenth century, discover the least improvement developed in the practice.

Thus we can find no advance made in the use of tillages, in the construction of implements, or in permanent improvements. The old Roman system of an alternate crop and fallow, or at most, of two crops and a fallow, still held its unquestioned sway. Nor do we discover any traces of those artificial grasses which Gibbon tells us increased the number of herds and the fertility of the soil. It is possible, however, that the Romans never did introduce these into England, or they could scarcely have gone completely out of use. Owing to this, we find that the principal part of the land was grazed on open commons; while those lands nearest their habitations were cultivated for the growth of corn. The consequence of this was, that as there was no fodder to be had, but such as was grown on natural meadows, the cattle starved upon the hungry common during winter, and the enclosed land, owing to no manure being made, grew gradually less productive. Thus we are told that they experienced the greatest difficulty in keeping their cattle alive during winter; that many died and many were killed (to use an Irishism) to keep them from dying. That their oxen, too, were so badly fed that it required six to plough half an acre per day; and that four times the seed was reckoned a fair crop, under this management.

Their variety of crops was very limited, oats, barley, rye, pease, being the staple productions. Wheat, the farmers' paying crop, was then very little grown. Thus, Tusser says:

"In Suffolk again, where *wheat never grew.*"

Even at the commencement of the 17th century, it was a luxury, confined to the tables of the nobility of the land.

The most important part of the farmer's possessions, was the live stock. And it only wanted a better system of management in the production of food, to have made him progress in this branch of his profession. Cattle, however, could make but a poor growth on the common pastures, or indeed, upon any pastures during the winter months, and consequently, they were a scarce stock. Sheep could do better upon this method, and this, with the demand for wool, caused them to be kept in great quantities. The neglect of cattle for sheep, had so increased, that we find it ordained, in 1533, that no man should keep more than 2,400 sheep, (25 H. 8, c. 31,) and in 1555, that wherever there were 66 sheep, a cow should be kept; and a calf bred wherever there were 120, (2 and 3, Phil. and Mary, c. 3.)

Nor was its standing as a profession very high. The position of the farmer was that of the humble and contented laborer, and his qualifications were industry and sobriety. Education and research were unnecessary, and consequently unknown. His path was the path of his predecessor; it was well beaten, and was easily travelled upon. But no where do we discover so clearly, the characteristics of a people, as in the customs and duties of their women. No where do we see the position of the man more plainly than in the bearing of his help-mate. Apply this principle, in the present instance, and the farmer's true position will require no further illustration; for we are told by Sir A. Fitzherbert, that it was "the wife's occupation to winnow all corn, to make malt, to wash and wring, to make hay, to shear corn, and in time of need, to help her husband to fill the muckwain, or dung cart, to drive the plough, to load corn, hay, and such," &c. &c.

Such then was the position which agriculture, after a practice of more than 1600 years, had assumed. From the middle of the 17th to the middle of the 18th century, a change began to creep over its spirit, the effects of which are evident in the practice of the present century. And it is now our duty to examine the influences which promoted this change.

Time is the parent of change. As there is a natural tendency in man to increase in knowledge and in strength, up to a certain period, so is there in every art or science, to advance towards, if not to attain perfection. That this spirit should operate upon agriculture, is natural; that, however, it should be so long unmanifested, is a phenomena produced by certain influences; and to the removal of these influences we must ascribe its manifestation at all. Thus, if we saw a youth making no progress in size, from the age of 5 to 15 years, and then beginning to shoot upward, it would be his former stoppage, not his present growth, which would be marvellous. We should ascribe this to the removal of some disordered functions which had obstructed his natural tendency. What then was the disorder which obstructed that progress which agriculture ought to have made, and to the destruction of the influence of which we owe the after progress of the science.

That frequent changes of proprietorship from the Romans to the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, the ravages of war, the iron hand of feudalism and priestly domination over the mind, are amongst these influences, cannot be doubted; and for some centuries we may allow that they would be predominant. When, however, we consider that it was long after these influences were diminished before agriculture began to awake from its lethargy; when we look at the great progress made in every domestic, polished art during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, and when we consider that science had fixed upon a footing of security, trade, manufactures and commerce; and that the paths of learning and literature could show the footsteps of such men as Chaucer, Leland, Ascham, Tyndale, Caxton, Spenser, Sydney, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, &c. &c., before agriculture had advanced one step towards laying the foundation of future excellence, we must call to our aid some other influence to account for the phenomena. This we shall find in itself. Every age has a marked spirit which stamps with its influence every improvement, and tinges every event. Every science, too, at certain periods, feels a peculiar influence, which turns its energies to the development or non-development of truth. And by the combined operation of one spirit upon agriculture we may explain the lethargic existence of English agriculture.

It was the oldest science, and consequently was considered to be the best *known* practice; whence, to use language we have before employed, "it became the youngest in theory; and without principles to regulate its common usage, sanctioned by ancient dogmas, ruled in their stead. Under all circumstances, these remained the same, and of course the practice varied not. The road which custom had marked out was beaten and smooth, and the farmer continued to travel upon it. It was a circle too, and brought him always to the place he started from; and he never lost himself. But in travelling upon one path, and at one pace for a length of time, we both wear out the road and incapacitate ourselves for travelling at any other pace. So, a long course of injudicious management and cropping, not only exhausted the arable land, but, as the fatalism of the Turks has prevented them from marching on with contemporary nations, in the scale of civilization, the practice of a science, the cultivation of which (the same here and every where) required no exertion of mind, deadened the spirit of inquiry in the farmer, and left him an easy uninquiring being, knowing nothing from himself, but governed by an hereditary feeling of obedience to ancient usage."

This, then, was the weight which bound down our agriculture to one long mediocrity. It was considered merely an *imitative* science, instead of an *experimental one*, which, owing to its great variety of operations, and the many different circumstances affecting these operations, it must also be considered, if we would cultivate it with success; for, says Varro, "Nature has given us two ways to agricultural knowledge; imitation and experience. Preceding husbandmen by experiment have established many maxims which their posterity generally imitate, but we *ought not only to imitate others*, but to *make experiments, not dictated by chance, but by reason.*"

But it was not till the middle of the 17th century, that this evil influence began fairly to lose its power. In the Elizabethan age the mind of man appears to have received a general stimulus, the effect of which is sufficiently manifest in the progress of every branch of human knowledge, and agriculture appears soon after to show some marks of general advance.

It was not however till a much later period in the 18th century, when modern science (by pursuing a system of observation and research, in which the mind of the observer and the stores of the science were improved at the same time,) had, by its achievements, became justified in *acknowledging no perfection* and *knowing no impossibility*, that the principle of imitation entirely lost its influence. Then, when every branch of science had reared itself a structure founded upon the rock of observation, when the eye of the philosopher took a wider range, the hitherto unexplored grounds of agriculture were peered into. *Here* a neglected spring was brought to light—*and there* a "mine of rich discovery." At last the proprietors of these undevcloped resources began to awake; confidence in the hitherto unresisted axioms grew weaker, *imitation* became subordinate to *research*, *observation* and *deduction*, governed upon Cato's principle, "not by chance but by reason." Or the whole case may be thus summarily stated:

It was the practice to take ancient customs as an infallible guide; nothing was then doubted; nothing investigated, and consequently nothing improved. It is now the principle to do nothing without a reason; every thing therefore, is investigated and consequently every thing improved.

The truth of the former position we have already showed; the results of the other are as clearly developed in the practice of agriculture up to, and at the present time.

To be Continued.

Taming Horses—horse training.

By A. J. Ellis, B. A. Windsor, Oxley.

Mr. Catlin, in his work on the manners and customs of the North American Indians, gave the following account of their method of taming the wild buffalo calves, and wild horses:—

"I have often, in concurrence with a well-known custom of the country, held my hand over the eyes of the calf, and breathed a few strong breaths into its nostrils; after which I have, with my companions, rode several miles into our encampment, with the little prisoner busily following the heels of my horse the whole way as close and affectionately as its instinct would attach it to the company of its dam. This is one the most extraordinary things that I have met with in the habits of this wild country; and although I have often heard of it, and felt unable exactly to believe it, I am now willing to bear testimony to the fact, from the numerous instances which I have witnessed since I came into the country. During the time that I resided at this point, in the spring of the year, on my way up the river, I assisted (in numerous hunts of the buffalo, with the Fur Company's men) in bringing in, in the above manner, several of these little prisoners, which sometimes follow for five or six miles close to our horses' heels, and even into the Fur Company's fort, and into the stable where our horses are led. In this way, before I left for the head waters of the Missouri, I think we had collected about a dozen."

In the same way the wild horses are tamed. When the Indian has got him well secured with the lasso, and

a pair of hobbles on his feet, "he gradually advances until he is able to place his hand on the animal's nose, over his eyes, and at length to breathe in its nostrils, when it soon becomes docile and conquered; so that he has little more to do than to remove the hobbles from his feet, and ride it into the camp."

Mr. Ellis chanced to read this account when on a visit in Yorkshire, and forsooth resolved to try the experiment. He and his friends were alike incredulous, and sought amusement from the failure rather than knowledge by the result—but two experiments, all he was able to try, were both successful. Here are the particulars of one of them:—

"Saturday, February 12, 1842.—While the last experiments were being tried on the yearling, W. espied B., a farmer and tenants, with some men, at the distance of some fields, trying, most ineffectually, on the old system, to break a horse. W. proposed to go down and show him what effect had been produced on the yearling. When the party arrived at the spot they found that B. and his men had tied their filly short up to a tree in the corner of a field, one side of which was walled, and the other hedged in. W. now proposed to B. to tame his horse after the new method. B, who was aware of the character of his horse, anxiously warned W. not to approach it, cautioning him especially against his fore feet, asserting that the horse would rear and strike him with the fore feet, as it had 'lamed' his own (B.'s) thigh just before they had come up. W. therefore proceeded very cautiously. He climbed the wall, and came at the horse through the tree, to the trunk of which he clung for some time, that he might secure a retreat in case of need. Immediately upon his touching the halter, the horse pranced about, and finally pulled away with a dogged and stubborn expression, which seemed to bid W. defiance. Taking advantage of this W. leaned over as far as he could, clinging all the time to the three with his right hand, and succeeded in breathing in one nostril, without, however, being able to blind the eyes. From that moment all became easy. W., who is very skilful in the management of a horse, coaxed it, and rubbed its face, and breathed from time to time into the nostrils, while the horse offered no resistance. In about ten minutes W. declared his conviction that the horse was subdued; and he then unfastened it, and, to the great and evident astonishment of B., who had been trying all the morning in vain to get over it, led it quietly away with a loose halter. Stopping in the middle of the field, with no one else near, W. quietly walked up to the horse, placed his arm over one eye, and his hand over the other, and breathed in the nostrils. It was pleasing to observe how agreeable this operation appeared to the horse, who put up his nose to receive the puff. In this manner W. led the horse through all the fields to the stable yard, where he examined the fore feet of the horse, who offered no resistance, but while W. was examining the hind feet, bent its neck round, and kept nosing W's back. He next buckled on a surcingle, and then a saddle, and finally fitted the horse with a rope. During the whole of these operations the horse did not offer the slightest resistance, nor did it flinch in the least degree."

Two experiments are all Mr. Ellis has had opportunity of either witnessing, or hearing the results of. But, as he states, these have been to him perfectly satisfactory; and, as he has no opportunity of carrying them on, since he is unacquainted with the treatment of horses, and neither owns any, nor is likely to be thrown in the way of unbroken colts, he has resolved to publish these particulars, that gentlemen, farmers, trainers, and others, may at least try so simple a plan, and thus test and determine its value. Mr. Ellis is of opinion that this is the secret of the celebrated Irish horse tamers; and we remember that in more than one recorded instance of their power, they pretended to whisper to the animal, and played with his head, and thus probably breathed in his nostrils.

Soot as a Manure.

Improvements in agriculture, scientific and mechanical, are and will be the staunchest props of the landed and farming interests; it is with regret, therefore, that we ever observe a want of candor among those who ought to act as brethren. Much has been said lately of a new and highly fertilizing manure—one which will enable land to sustain and bring to the highest condition successive crops of the same plant. But why does any secret attach to discoveries of such deep import? Why are a few vague hints dropped, which tend only to mystify, and excite conjecture in the minds of thousands? Is individual profit to be the result? We are told that the basis is carbon or some carbonized substance; but the same thing might be said of starch, sugar, malt-dust, or any other vegetable product. While we are thus left in the dark, and, with Macbeth, must be content with the question, "Can such things be true?" it is consolatory to refer to the evidence of facts, such as are detailed in that estimable article by John Morton, Esq., in No. XLI. of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, vol. I. part iv., giving an account of the mode of cultivation adopted on Stinchcombe Farm, by Dr. Dimmery. Herein we perceive a simple three-course rotation practiced for more than twenty-five years, with increase rather than diminution of produce, and wherein one of the chief fertilizers is *cool soot*. "The general price is 6d. per bushel, the quantity used on the farm is upwards of 3000 bushels a year, one half of which is applied to the *potato* and the other to the *wheat crop*." A large flock of sheep gives "tail-dress," preparatory to turnips, which follow the wheat, and intervene between it and the potatoes. It is not the present object to enter into any further detail of the particular routine, but merely to make use of the preceding quotation as a prelude to the question of soot as a manure. "We have not," says Mr. Morton, "been able to obtain from Dimmery an idea of *how* soot acts in producing such effects, as it evidently *does* both on the potato and wheat crop; the effect of it is particularly evident on the wheat, for however sickly it looks in the spring, its color and the vigor of its growth is changed in a few days after it has been applied." p. 401. Whatever may be thought of the limited and special applicability of soot, yet where it *does* suit, and is proved by continuous facts to be eminently useful, even when applied in quantity so small as twenty-five bushels to the acre, in such places it is, to all available intents and purposes, the very compound itself which comprises the essentials of the vaunted, mystified, preparation of carbon, that now bores the imagination. Soot is the purest carbonized product of mineral coal; it contains oil and volatilized resinous matters, and above all, a fixed neutral salt of ammonia, which is perfectly soluble in watery menstrua, but retentive of its ammonia till a more powerful alkali displace it; then as by mixture with lime, potass, or soda, the volatile ammonia is liberated, and revealed by its pungent odor. Without ascertaining what may or may not be the components of any nostrum, we unhesitatingly offer a strong opinion of the efficacy of soot—an efficacy not to be rivalled or surpassed by any known preparation whose chief component is free carbon.—*Mark-lane (London) Express.*

The Fruit Curculio—*French Receipts to Guard against the Black Weevil.*

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:

I send you the following fact, in confirmtion of the view you have taken of the application of marl or shells to the soil around fruit trees. Mr. Downing, of Newburg, takes a similar view of the matter, and recommends clay.

The fact to which I allude is this. A few years since, while at the house of a very intelligent farmer, of Lincoln county in this State, I was forcibly struck with the lively and *clean* appearance of his plum trees, which were then loaded with fruit. On inquiring of his mode of treatment, he remarked that the only secret in the case was, to set them out by the *road side*, (as his were) or along some path, where the ground would be trodden down as hard as possible.

It would appear, therefore, that the rationale of the thing is not to be sought in the shell-marl or in the clay, but it having such a hard pan of earth around and under the trees, that the insect which infest them cannot get a lodging place in the soil.

This subject reminds me of numerous receipts against various insects which are so troublesome to agricultural and domestic economy, that are found in a French work, entitled "Secrets concerning les Arts et Metiers," published in 1790, in four volumes. In reading it over lately, it occurred to me, that possibly some of the secrets for destroying insects might be valuable; and if so, that I would be doing good service to furnish them for your paper. I have no means of knowing whether they are useful, and will therefore send you a specimen, and let you judge for yourself. If you think them worth publishing, let me know, and plenty more of the secrets shall be forthcoming.

Mode of Protecting Grain from the Weevil and other insects.—Soak a woolen or linen cloth in water, and after wringing it out, spread it over your grain. In two hours the weevils will be found attached to it.

Against weevils.—Take as much ley as is necessary for washing over your granary, in which boil a quantity of ox gall, (an excess need not be feared,) and wash your granary with the mixture.

Another mode.—Spread branches of the elder over your grain heap, and the insect will retire to the walls, from whence it will be easy to sweep them up and burn them. To make the odor more effective, the leaves and branches may be bruised.

Another.—After the grain has been removed from the granary, spread a large quantity of the branches of the box over the floor, and let them remain till the grain is put in, when they should be put along the walls, partitions, joists, &c., as well as on and around the grain.

Another.—Let your barn be emptied and swept, after which let a flock of sheep lie in it for six weeks. The odor of these animals will kill the weevils. Should they make their appearance again, the following method should be adopted:

Another.— Place in the middle of your barn, or granary, a large iron pan of burning charcoal, closing the doors and windows tightly. Cut three or four old shoes into small bits and throw them upon the fire, to which may be added the hoofs of horses, &c. The fire should be kept up for three or four hours. The strong odor of this smoke will infallibly kill the weevil, &c. This process should be repeated every year before housing your grain. It also drives away rats and mice.

[I think this process would be pretty sure to kill *men!*]

Another.—Sprinkle the floors and wall of your granary with a decoction of garlic, well steeped in a sufficient quantity of salt water. The odor of this is no sooner diffused than the weevil dies or goes away.

Wormwood, rue, savory, lavender, green coriander, and all plants of a strong odor, have the same effect.

Another.—Melt Burgundy pitch, and by means of a bit of tow, make a slight coating of it upon the shovels used for stirring the grain heaps, and then rub them over with the oil of petroleum. After turning the grain with them two or three times, the weevils will disappear. It will be necessary to renew the oil and pitch whenever they become detached from the shovels.

The above are some of the first "Secrets contre les insects and les animaux nuisibles," and are a fine specimen of the whole. Some of the processes I should judge to be inert. You can perhaps determine whether *any* of them are valuable.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
Hillsborough, N. C. M. A. Curtis.

[The foregoing receipts all apply, it is presumed, to the *black weevil*, a small insect of the beetle tribe, which has wings, but is not known to fly, which lives through the winter, and infests mills and granaries which have grain always in them, so as to furnish a regular supply of food to the insects. The moth or flying weevil, which is so much a greater depredator on the crops of negligent farmers in lower Virginia, is not common in France, even if certainly existing there. Cleanliness in barns and granaries—cleaning out all the old grain and all the grain some part of every year, is the best preventive against the black weevil. And the flying weevil, though even a more formidable foe, usually may be perfectly guarded against by care and attention, with the proper knowledge of the habits and especially the mode of propagation of the insect.—Ed. Reg.]

Cure for Dropsy.—A friend has furnished us with the following simple cure for dropsy. It has been tried with the greatest success by several acquaintances of ours, and we ourselves have proved its efficacy in a recent case on our plantation:

1 gallon of best Holland Gin,
1 half-pound of White Mustard Seed,
1 handful of Horse Radish Root, chipped up,
6 pods of Garlic.

Mix these ingredients together in a jug, and keep the same well corked. Shake the mixture repeatedly.

Dose.—From a tablespoon full to a wine glassfull, to be given before each meal.

The most violent cases of dropsy have been cured by this remedy.—*S. Agriculturist.*

WORK FOR JULY.

In entering upon the labors of this month, when most of us are about to be called upon to perform the duties of the harvest field, the mind should, and doubtless will, turn in gratitude to the Author of our being for the many blessings he has dispensed to us. For notwithstanding the vast and afflictive embarrassments and burthens, national, state and individual, which environ us on every hand; notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties and straightened circumstances which have abrupted hopes fondly cherished, still, as a *people*, we have been favored beyond the measure of almost any other. Luxuriant crops and fruitful harvests, present and prospective, greet us, with but few exceptions, in every quarter; every branch of agricultural industry have, or promise to be crowned with success as bountiful as it is cheering. And if from this abundance, the depressed condition of commerce, and the limited foreign demand for our surplus produce, we are forced to the anticipation of reduced prices, we should nevertheless pour out the aspirations of hearts sensibly alive to, and profoundly impressed with, the munificence of those gifts of health and plenty which, which, through the mercy of Providence, have been bestowed upon us. If, owing to the peculiar position of the affairs of the world, the rewards of our toils are not to be as remunerating as they were in years gone by, even from this very curtailment of revenue, we may be enabled, if it be properly appreciated, to derive lessons of lasting benefit, as while it should teach us to look forward, as among the certainties of life, to the mutability of every thing which belongs to earth, and to place our hopes beyond its confines, it should *teach* us also the necessity of regulating all our expenditures by a well balanced and judiciously arranged system of economy—an economy having for its objects, the improvement of the soil, the *reduction* of labor and the *increase* of production—an economy which shall enable us with a greatly diminished force, to procure an equal amount of product from off half the quantity of land. That this thing is attainable we entertain no doubt, and so thinking, shall leave the subject to the sober consideration and serious reflection of our agricultural brethren; and having done so, we will claim their attention for a short time, while we consult with them upon a portion of the many things that should be attended to during the present month

ON THE FARM.

Harvesting—As this will be the first business requiring attention, we would remark, that the *grain* should, wherever practicable, in every instance, be cut before it becomes dead-ripe, and for three reasons; first, because much is lost by shattering; secondly because the straw is, when cut under such circumstances, much more nutritious and better relished by the stock; and thirdly, because the soil is thereby relieved from a source of great exhaustion.

While upon this subject we would ask leave to be indulged in a little advice, and that, though gratuitously given, it may be received in the same kindly spirit which prompts it.

In harvesting, be sure to have plenty of force, as much is thereby gained by not only getting your grain quickly down, but stacked away, in good season and condition. By going to work full handed, prompt advantage may always be taken of the alternations of the weather, and benefits of vital importance to our success be thus secured. Than in the operations of the harvest field, there is no portion of a farmer's business where *extra expense* is more excusable. Having supplied yourself with ample force, there is one other suggestion we should like to make to you,—it is this—*see that that force faithfully discharge their duty to you.* To ensure this, it will be necessary that you give personal and constant attendance upon all the labors of the field, from the morning's dawn till the termination of each day's work. Your manager, if you have one, may be, and we sincerely hope he is, a very attentive, clever and industrious man, but notwithstanding that, there will be employment enough for both of you, in the way of superintendance; and let us tell you, that in a field of twenty cradlers, your *presence* will be equal to the labor of five hands.

As strong spirituous drinks have been done away with by many, to such as may have carried the glorious principles of temperance into the harvest field, we would advise the adoption of the following

Harvest Drink—Mix with 5 gallons of good cool water, half a gallon of molasses, one quart of vinegar, and two ounces of powdered ginger.

This, as we told you last month, will make not only a very pleasant beverage, but one highly invigorating and healthful. The molasses, vinegar and ginger will prevent any evil consequence resulting from the water, however cool that may be, and however heated may be the system at the time of taking a drink. In a word, this beverage will exhilerate the spirits without exciting them, nerve the arm for vigorous toil, and refresh the body and nervous system, without entailing upon either that painfully enervating forfeit, which the votaries of Bacchus ever pay as the price of indulgence.

After having got through with the business of the harvest, and attended to the more pressing wants on your farm, let us further advise you, to go to work in earnest and thrash out your grain, as notwithstanding the rust, the fly, and other enemies of the wheat, have done harm, still the crop is a very large one, and we believe that those who seek markets early will realize the best prices.

Corn—This crop, owing to the long continued coolness of the season, and, in many situations, existence of a superabundance of water, is not nearly as forward as it ought to be at this period of the summer, and will, therefore, require a greatly increased attention. Instead of repining at this want of forwardness, or entertaining or giving vent to a single murmur of regret, or mortification thereat, let us clothe ourselves with the armour of resolute hearts, of willing and dexterous hands, and move onward, determined to deserve success, though we may fail in the achievement. Corn, as much as any other crop, delights in cleanliness, and exuberates most under the genial influence of a warm sun and a moist and well stirred earth. Let it be our object then, to keep the soil in such a condition as that it will, at all times, be able to derive the greatest degree of benefit from the rain as it may descend from heaven, and be in a condition to drink in the rich sources of food to be found in the atmosphere and night distilling dews. In preference to wasting your time and strength, in making mound-like hills around your corn, let it be your object to keep the earth open; in preference to delving in the earth with the plough, and thereby cutting up and injuring the roots of the corn, let it be your pride to keep its mouths open by the free use of the *cultivator*, from this period until you lay by your crop. And we wish you to bear this in mind, that you can do no possible injury to your corn by working it in dry weather, provided you use the implement just named, but on the contrary essential service.

Fall Potatoes—We have seen a tolerably fair product of potatoes raised which was planted in the first week of July; but it was chiefly owing to concurring circumstances of season peculiarly favorable to root vegetation that they succeeded; we would not, therefore, advise such late planting, except under particular circumstances of necessity. If, however, there may be any who may not yet have planted, they may do so between this and the 10th of the month, and make a tolerably certain calculation of a fair return.

To those who may have their fall crops of potatoes in, and growing, we would observe, that large yields can only reasonably be calculated upon as the fruits of careful and well directed tillage. Potatoes, like too many of the biped race, are wrapt up in utter selfishness; and cannot bear a rival near the throne. If weeds, in their impudent assurance, attempt to divide with them the affections and fatness of the earth, diminution in the size of the bulbs is the necessary consequence of such rivalry. To make large well grown potatoes it is absolutely necessary that they be kept clean while under cultivation, so that neither weeds or grass be permitted to find a resting place in the immediate neighborhood of the former. In recommending a cleanly culture, we do not wish to be understood as advocating large or high hills, but merely desiring to impress upon the culturist the necessity of keeping down all weeds and grass and the earth open. In a country so subject to drought as is ours, we doubt whether hill culture can be relied upon for success. In conclusion, we will append the following and ask for it a careful reading.

"We believe that in most sections of New England, the practice of hilling up potatoes, at hoeing, is rapidly exploding. From the few experiments which we have made in order to test its utility, when compared with the newer notion of leaving the ground level or with but a slight elevation around the stalks, have tended in a great degree to establish the belief that a flat surface or one that is mostly so, is generally the best for the crop. In seasons of drought, a high elevation of the soil in the vicinity of the roots of any plant, is obviously an injury to its growth; whereas a level surface, by permitting the water which descends during showers or casual dews, to sink down the bibulous rootlets, thus strengthening and revivifying the exhausted plants, has precisely an opposite effect.

"It has long been a question with farmers, whether corn should be *hilled*, and so far as we can ascertain, the general conclusion seems to be, that it should not. The many experiments that have been recently made by judicious and practical men, with the express view of elucidating the subject, prove almost conclusively, that hilling is in every respect an injury to the crop.

"And so far as we are qualified to judge, potatoes are equally injured by the same practice; perhaps in every situation to the same extent. If those farmers who have been induced to try the two opposite systems in their effects upon crops in contiguous fields, or upon the same geological formation, would consummate the result of their efforts, the public would be greatly benefitted thereby. "All true knowledge springs from experience," says Lord Bolinbroke, therefore brethren favor us with your experience and views upon this point."—*Maine Culti.*

☞As you have read the remarks of the editor of the Cultivator, and, doubtless, concluded to make an experiment, repeating the wise saw of Lord Bolingbroke, that, as "*all true knowledge springs from experience*," may we ask you to favor us, in due season, with the lights of yours, for the benefit of your brother farmers.

Hay making—As the time when your meadows will be ready for the mowers will have occurred before our next "monthly work" will appear, we would remark to you, that as soon as your grass is fully in blossom, and before the ripening of the seed, that you should cut it: and that in curing your hay it should be your object to dry it without exposure to the rain, and as little as possible to that of the sun. A half a day in swarths, with good wind and sun, will be enough, when it should be cocked. Hay cured in this way is greener, more fragrant, and we need not add, is eaten with much greater avidity. In stacking your hay do not omit to sprinkle a peck of salt over every ton of it.

Millet—Those who may apprehend a shortness of provender to carry them through the coming winter and spring, may avail themselves of sowing millet up to the 10th of this month, provided they manure well to ensure prompt and continued growth to the plants. It bears the drought well, but cannot *bear* a stinted diet.

Buckwheat—In this grain, the farmer has a resource to eke out his fodder and hay. If cut when in blossom, pro-

perly dried and stacked away with a peck of salt to the ton, it will make a hay which will be well relished in winter by his cows and working oxen. Though not as good as clover, herds grass, timothy or millet hay, it is better than that cut from salt marshes, is an excellent promoter of milk, and if cut and mixed with bran or meal of any kind, will prove a highly nourishing food.

For *grain* it may be sown any time up to the 10th of the month. If sown with this object, as soon as cured, the grain should be thrashed out and the straw packed away as above directed for cattle provender.

For *hay*, or for *ploughing in*, it may be sown as late as the 20th of the month.

Whether sown for the one purpose or the other, it would be well to sow a bushel of plaster to the acre—While the plaster would promote the growth of the plant, it would tend to meliorate the condition of the soil.

Turnips—As this has become a very difficult crop to preserve from the ravages of the fly, we would advise that earlier sowing than usual be resorted to. Instead of waiting, as is too often the case, until the middle of August, we would advise their being sown by the 25th of the present month. Should the first sowing fail, then there will be time enough to sow again. We recollect to have had two crops successively destroyed by the fly in the year 1839, and to have succeeded with the *third*, on the same ground. Now, had we delayed planting until the usual late period, we should have failed entirely. Prudence taught us in that instance to be prepared against the worst, and we would here enforce upon our readers, the propriety of acting from similar motives.

Preparation of the Ground.—Let the ground intended for turnips *be ploughed at once*, and to the depth of ten inches, if your team and plough will enable you to do so. After ploughing up your ground, harrow it and let it remain until you wish to plough it again for sowing your turnips. When that time arrives, haul on 20 double horse cart loads of cow manure to the acre, and after spreading it evenly, plough it in sufficiently deep to cover the manure well, say 3 or 4 inches in depth, then harrow, furrow and crosswise, so as to make a fine tilth. Then if you have them, spread on a hundred bushels of ashes to the acre, harrow them in; then sow your turnips, at the rate of 1 lb. of seed to the acre, taking care to distribute the seed as evenly as possible.

After Culture.—Watch the coming up of the plants, and as soon as they show their heads above the ground, sprinkle them with fish oil. This you can readily do with a mop. That done, sow over them at the rate of a bushel to the acre, either slaked lime or ashes.

The efficacy of either of these, in their preventive effects, will be promoted by an admixture of 4 lbs of the flower of sulphur, or by having a decoction of *assafœtida* mixed with it. To make the decoction, a half a pound, or a pound of assafœtida should be bruised in a mortar until tolerably fine, and then boiled in a gallon of water, till reduced to half the quantity. This decoction must be incorporated with the ashes or lime, and sown over the turnips.

When the leaves of the plants get to be the size of a dollar, run your harrow freely through the patch, and dont be afraid of dragging them up. Repeat this operation crosswise in a week from the first harrowing.

As soon as the roots begin to bottle, your hoers must go into your patch, thin out the plants, so as to stand 8 inches apart, taking care to clean out every thing in the shape of weeds or grass.

In a week from this, give them a second weeding with the hoe, and you may then lay them by.

Orchard.—As prevention is better than cure, the hogs should be turned into the orchard to eat up all the decayed fruit as it may fall, and in so doing destroy myriads of curculio in their embryo state. If you can't turn your hogs in, have all the fallen fruit carefully picked up and thrown into the hog pen.

The roots of the Peach trees should now be examined and the worms found thereon destroyed. Before replacing the earth, paint the roots exposed, with a mixture of salt, sulphur and fish oil, as also the body of the tree as far up as you can reach. After replacing the earth sow on the surface, in a circumference of four or five feet around the tree, a mixture of three fourths salt and one of saltpetre, as advised by Mr. Physick.

Should any of the fruit trees in the orchard, or elsewhere, show canker, or much gum, either should be cut out to the sound wood, after which the wounds should be dressed with a mixture of 2 parts clay, 1 of pulverized charcoal and 1 part saltpetre, the whole to be thoroughly mixed together and reduced to the consistence of putty by having oil added thereto.

Weeds.—Don't forget to have every weed extirpated before they go to seed. Have them put in your hog pen, to be eaten or converted into manure by your hogs—or add them to your compost heap or dung pile. Recollect that for every weed you destroy before seeding, you cut off in the unformed seed, the germs of many thousands which would otherwise remain to fill your lands by their presence, and depreciate the value of your crops.

Tools and Implements.—Have a thorough examination and repair of all.

Composts—Can't we persuade you to employ a cart, horse and man, as soon as your harvest is over, in the collection of materials for making manure! If we thought we could, we should sleep the sounder for it to-night, hot and oppressive as it threatens to be.

Sheep—Provide your sheep with a mixture of tar and salt, about equal proportions of each in a trough to which they can resort at will. In their fondness for the salt they will render their nostrils fly proof.

Well now, as we have roamed pretty freely over the *farm*, and communed together without reserve, suppose we change the scene of action and see what is to be done

In the Garden.

Cabbages.—The plants you placed out for winter cabbage must be hilled up as needed, kept clean from weeds, and the earth constantly open to the action of rains and dew. Set out your *Savoy* and other cabbage plants the first season.

The beds on which your early cabbage grew, should be cleared off, so as to be in readiness for any other vegetable you may require them for.

Melons, Cantelcupes, Muskmelons, Squashes, &c.—All of this tribe of vegetables must be kept particularly clean at this period; should the weather prove dry, they should be watered, at the root, but not over the vines, of an evening about sun down.

Fall Pickles.—Get you beds ready without delay for all descriptions of fall pickles and mangoes, and recollect that each and all of the things grown for this purpose require plenty of manure, and the ground to be dug well and finely raked.

Late Peas.—If you desire a supply of Green Peas, in the latter part of summer and through the fall, you can secure it by planting a few now, of the Marrow fat in some shady part of your garden. Manure the ground, put it in good tilth, plant your peas, keep them clean until sticked, and then they'll do the rest.

Late Beans.—By planting Beans any time before the middle of the month, you may secure a supply either for pickle or for your table, just as you may please.

Cauliflowers.—Plants of this luscious vegetable intended for late fall and winter use, should now be set out. But the utmost care must be taken to water them when the weather may be dry, every afternoon just about sundown, until the roots be well set and the plants begin to grow well.

Small Sallading of all kinds may be sown this month on any borders protected from the direct rays of the sun; and in order to secure a successive supply, the seed should be sown at intervals of a week apart.

Celery.—As soon this month as you can get a good season, is the proper time for planting out your celery plants for autumn and early winter use. After choosing for your bed a plot of deep rich loam, in an open exposure, manure it with at least 3 inches in depth of good rotted manure; then dig that well in at least to the depth of your spade. Then lay out the ground into 4 feet wide beds with alleys between of 3 feet; dig the beds a spade deep, throwing the earth upon the alleys: when this is done, then lay 4 or 5 inches of strong well rotted manure all over the bottom of the beds; dig and incorporate it with the loose earth remaining, and cover the whole with two inches of earth from the alleys; plant your plants in rows about a foot apart, the plants 8 inches asunder. Before inserting the plants trim off the tops. After this, lay cedar bushes between the rows to preserve moisture until they take firm start. As the celery is rather difficult to strike at first it is necessary to water the plants daily when first set out, and until they give out such evidences of having taken a firm root, as cannot be mistaken. The plants must be kept clean until fit for being earthed up, which will be in a few weeks from the time of their being transplanted; when that time arrives, we will tell you how to do it.

Radishes.—Don't forget to sow full crops of this esculent now, and at intervals of every few days for some weeks to come. The winter sorts should be the favorites now.

Collards.—If you wish to secure a supply of nice greens during early autumn, you can do so by sowing any of the early cabbage seed, as the Early York, Battersea, &c.

Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Peppers must be kept clean. Should there be a drought, they must be watered.

Early supply of Turnips.—If you did not sow a small patch of turnips last month, do so now, as we directed then, and you will be able to have them on your table in six or seven weeks, and long before many of your neighbors.

Lettuce.—Sow lettuce seed at intervals of a few days, during all this month, to secure a constant supply. If only wanted for your own table, a very small border will answer.

Potatoes.—Keep your potatoes clean, the earth open—and if you were generous in your supply of manure you need not fear a crop. And should it be so, that you have not yet planted them, you may still do so up to the 10th of the month, and should the season be favorable, you will be rewarded with well sized roots. But mind to secure this, plenty of manure, and thorough cultivation are requisites which must not be omitted.

Leeks, Shallots, and Shives.—All of these may be transplanted now. Should the weather prove dry they must be watered every few days.

Fruit Trees.—Such of your trees as may have been grafted or budded the last season, must be carefully looked over, and have all the shoots from the stocks rubbed off, for if permitted to remain they will rob the grafts of their nourishment.

Cherry, Plum, and Apricot Trees, should now be budded. *Pears* may be inoculated late in this month.

All these operations succeed best when performed in cloudy weather, and will be the better of being done in the evening.

Flowers.—See that all your flowers are kept clean and well watered, and be particular with your *Dahlias*; have them watered regularly every two days, unless when it rains, and give them once a week a full dose of suds.

Daily walk through every department of your garden, and give such directions as the state of your vegetables, flowers and shrubs may require, and though the duty may be a little borish at first, it will soon become a source of pleasure which you will prize above all price.

In concluding our monthly talk, permit us in the fulness of our hearts, to wish you the fruition of your every hope, the enjoyment of health and happiness, and above all, in all their freshness, those comforts of home which impart to life its most endearing ties, and weave around the domestic hearth charms more priceless "than much fine gold."

New Wheat—We noticed the arrival, last week, of a cargo of wheat, from North Carolina, the first of the new crop received in our market—it was of prime quality we are informed, but owing to a sale being made whilst in a damp state, it brought only 115 cents per bushel—had it been in a dry state, an advance of 15 cents could probably have been obtained.

Heavy Rain—We had on Thursday evening last, a very heavy rain, accompanied by severe peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. From the torrent like character of the rain we fear it at much injury was done to the crops in the vicinity. We have heard of the prostration of the corn and oats in some places.

The Harvest—We are in the midst of harvesting, and although there are many who have suffered, some to the extent of nearly their whole crop, there will be an abundant crop, and the grain of a superior quality.

We have heard of a number of cases of severe suffering of our farmers from the rust in their wheat and rye; in one case, in Prince George's county, $4000 would not, a few weeks ago, have purchased the crop of a gentleman who would now be willing to compromise for $500. Another, whose crop had failed for three successive years, had the most flattering prospects this season, that his labors would be crowned with success; but the rust has caused another failure of his hopes.

The Harvest.—Since Monday last, many of the farmers in this neighborhood have commenced harvesting their wheat crop; and although the fields have been visited by 'every ill that *wheat* is heir to', fly, scab, rust, and smut—from all the information we have been able to get, we doubt whether this county, or indeed the whole Valley of the Shenandoah, has ever, in one year, produced as much good wheat as it will at this harvest. We hear of some fields that have suffered materially from the rust, but these are confined principally to this immediate neighborhood. The oat crop also promises to be abundant.—*Winchester Republican.*

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

STALL-FEEDING.

Directions to stall-feed Cattle—read before "The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture," June 1, 1842. by James Mease, M. D., Vice President.

1. The subjects on which it is intended to lay an extra proportion of fat, must be in good condition when put up—otherwise they will not pay for the cost, feed, and care.

2. Give one handful of fine salt three times weekly to each beast.

3. The hay must be of the first cutting, (if clover) and well cured—that is, not left before cutting, in the field, until the stems are deprived of all nutritious moisture, the leaves and blossoms turned black, and when cut, turned day after day in making, until they fall off from age, and exposure to the sun, and probably a rain or two. These consequences (the last excepted) are the invariable result of sowing timothy with clover seed, for the first grass does not attain its full growth until two weeks after the latter is fully ripe, and farmers almost always refuse to cut the crop until timothy is fit to mow. The union of orchard grass with clover, does not admit of the objections to which the first combination is liable, for both progress equally to maturity, and if cut when in full blossom, and not kept too long in the field, make a hay which cannot be exceeded. Hay should be given thrice daily, and no more put in the rack at a time, than the animals will eat before their next allowance, as they become fastidious by confinement, and will refuse hay upon which they have often breathed, and which is also impregnated with the confined air of the stable. At night, enough must be given to last until the morning, and the remains of the former supply at all times taken away, to give place to a fresh one.

4. Water is to be given twice a day, and, if convenient, the animals may be walked to the spring, creek, or pump. The exercise will amuse them, promote their appetites, and aid of course the object in view.

5. After their hay is eaten, give from 10 to 16 quarts of Indian corn and oats ground together, to each head three times daily during ten days; then half a peck of boiled mashed potatoes, with a handful of corn meal sprinkled over them. The water in which the potatoes have been boiled must be thrown away, as I know it to be hurtful to animals. In a week, a change may be made of chopped pumpkins, or sliced swedish turnips, or sugar beet, for the potatoes. The new food will invariably encourage appetite, unless in the event of an aversion to some one article, for which no cause can be assigned.—Indian corn meal, with or without oats, must be the never-failing accompaniment of any other food.

6. Great care must be taken to watch the appetite of the animal, so as never to cloy it; otherwise, time will be lost. He must on no account be over-fed—and to avoid this, during the occurrence of an increase of temperature in the air (or "*a warm spell,*") which takes place almost every winter, the usual allowance must be diminished. The farmer should take the alarm the hour that he sees the animal leave any of his usual allowance in the trough or rack, clean out both, and by a daily walk, extra carding, and, if necessary, a dose of Glauber salts, try to restore the appetite.

7. The food, other than hay, should be given in a box and in the trough alternately, which should be daily washed or dry-scrubbed, and scraped, to prevent the remains of a former mess from turning sour, which will infallibly disgust the ox. This was the uniform practice of that first rate farmer, Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey, who urged its adoption upon the writer, as one with the importance of which his own ample experience had fully impressed him.

8. Flax-seed jelly, with corn meal, is of service occasionally to soften and loosen the skin, and produce that "kindly feel" in it which the great English improver Bakewell, ranked as an essential point in the choice and feeding of cattle; meaning thereby a "mellow, soft feel, yet firm to the touch, and which is equally distant from the hard dry skin peculiar to some cattle, as it is from the loose and flabby feel of others."

9. Carding the animal thrice daily with appropriate cards is an all-essential part of the process. The operation is highly grateful to the animal, and its effects eminently salutary. It promotes the action of the small vessels on the surface, and the muscular fibres, which sympathise and act indirectly upon the stomach. Medical men are well acquainted with the intimate connexion subsisting between the state of the human corporeal surface, and the stomach and viscera connected with digestion, and the same connexion is observed in the ox when feeding.

10. Regularity in the hours of feeding and watering is essential.

11. Cut straw, free from mould or smell, may be given once a day, by way of a change, slightly sprinkled with corn meal and salt. It will be eaten freely. The stable should be well ventilated, if possible—for the more pure the air, the more keenly will the animals eat. The utmost attention must also be paid to cleanliness. The animals must not be permitted, when leaving the stall to drink, to walk through a yard covered with wet manure, and to return to their stall with the clifts of their feet filled therewith—for, owing to the acrimony of the liquid, a sore therein will be the almost certain effect, with a consequent loss of appetite. This cleft must be occasionally examined in both oxen and sheep, and if found sore, should be washed with soap and water, when the application of a dossil of tow, dipped in spirits of turpentine, morning and evening, for three or four days, will remove it.

12. Clean bedding is a point obvious to all.

DISEASE OF SHEEP.—A note from J. Harland, Esq. Guelph, U. C. says, "A subscriber states that his sheep were attacked in the early part of last summer, by a cough and running at the nose, which has continued up to the present time. He would be glad to learn a remedy."

There are several causes which may produce the symptoms described, such as the presence of the larvæ of the *Œstrus ovis* in the frontal sinues; the presence of the round hair worm, *Strongylus filaria*, in the trachea and bronchial tubes; and what is called Coryza. The larvæ of the œstrus are best removed by blowing tobacco smoke up the nostrils; no remedy has as yet been discovered for the hair worm; but its presence is fortunately rare. Coryza is brought on by the exposure of the animal to storms or severe cold, after having been heated, and we have known severe cases arise from improper exposure to cold storms after shearing. Generally, the cough and running of the nostrils disappear without trouble; sometimes fever accompanies the attack, and then shelter and a purgative medicine are necessary; but sometimes the cough continues, the irritation of the bronchial tubes becomes chronic, and the rot or consumption of the lungs follows.

If the disease in its early stages appears obstinate, Blacklock recommends in addition to the purgative, "a powder made of powdered digitalis, (foxglove,) half a dram; tartarized antimony, fifteen grains; nitre, two drams. Rub well together, and divide into fifteen parts or powders. Half an hour after the powder is swallowed, give the sheep a basin of warm gruel, and repeat the powder at the end of six hours, if the symptoms are not much abated." Sheep so diseased should have a dry sheltered pasture, good nutritious food, and be sheltered from sudden or unfavorable changes of weather. In this country, allowing sheep to lick salt from tarred troughs, or giving a little tar to swallow occasionally, has been strongly recommended as producing a good effect in such disorders of this valuable animal.—*Cultivator.*

FARMER THRIFTY'S NOTIONS.

Farmer Thrifty thinks that the State of Maine may become celebrated for her corn crops. This may startle some of our southern and western brethren, but let us attend to facts. More than 100 bushels of shelled corn have already been raised in our state upon an acre of land. The plain facts are, that corn crops are both more certain and more profitable than any other kind of grain. Nothing is wanting but a little more skill and a little more industry, to render our state independent for bread stuffs, and render her capable of furnishing a considerable amount for exportation. In the cultivation of corn, Farmer Thrifty has a special regard to the following particulars viz:

1st. The right kind of soil.

2d. The right location; as some places are more liable to be stricken by the frost, than others.

3d. Thorough and deep tillage.

4th. Manuring liberally broad-cast and *always* in the hill, say ¼ of a shovel full at least.

5th. Cover the corn deep, say two inches or two and a half. This will protect the corn in case of drought, and if the spring frosts strike the blade quite hard, the corn being deeply rooted, will recover.

6th. Care in procuring the best variety of seed (from a more northerly climate if possible) and a very particular care in selection of ears for seed preferring those that are of the largest kernel, the earliest ripe, and from stalks that yield more than one ear if possible. I believe that Farmer Thrifty has, for the present at least, thrown aside ruta baga and substituted the potato, and thus saves more manure for the corn crop. Although this careful farmer is a great *stickler* for a proper rotation of crops, he does not just at this time deem it bad husbandry to grow corn two years at least in succession upon the same ground. The subject of corn growing being an important one, I shall probably continue to give some of Farmer Thrifty's "notions" upon the same. AN ANDROSCOGGINER.

Maine Cultivator.

PLANTING INDIAN CORN ON DOUBLE FURROWS, OR RIDGES.—Among the many modes of planting Indian corn, we have occasionally seen the following plan adopted. Spread your manure on the sward, and then turn a furrow over upon it, and then another on the opposite side so as to meet the first. The manure and the sward as thus all confined together. The corn is planted on the ridge and has the benefit of the dung and the decomposing sod, to assist its growth. In wet soils, this is an excellent plan, for the ridges, raised above the superabundant moisture, keep the corn from being too much soaked. In conversation the other day with N. Hanson, esq he informed us that some of the farmers in Farmington, Franklin Co., had adoped this mode of planting their corn on green sward, and to facilitate the operation they used a large double mould board plough. With a strong team, they could thus turn two furrows at once, one on each side. In this way they cultivated corn on sward land one year. Next year they run the plough under the furrows and turned them back, and then cross ploughed and sowed grain. This plan seems to be coming into practice more generally than formerly.—*Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate.*

SALT, *to kill Worms and Grubs.*—We have more than once called the attention of our readers to the use of salt for the destruction of worms in fields and gardens. A writer in the Gennesee Farmer states that he has saved his corn for many years past by putting a little salt on each hill, at the rate of one bushel to the acre; that on a part of his field not salted the worms totally destroyed his corn. We have never applied salt in this way, but we feel confident it would have a fine effect on land full of worms. The writer says that by salting the hill the worms are driven from it and feed upon the weeds and grass between the rows; they thus become useful laborers instead of arrant robbers of the choice products of the field. We hope many trials will be made of the virtues of salt. We can say nothing from our own experience, and can only give a hint to those farmers who are yearly complaining of worms and grubs.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Bugs, *the little striped Bug and the great Squash Bug.*—These creatures may have been made for some nseful purpose, but as no living being can testify in their favor it is no sin to kill them when they can be caught in mischief. How to catch them, therefore, is the main point, and it is supposed that the thumb and finger are the best tools for this purpose.

But the great bug smells too offensively to be handled "without mittens" and the little striped one cannot be caught at all times of the day. Both take shelter, during the night, *under the leaf* of the plant they prey on in the day time, and both may be caught early in the morning under the leaf.

"Some wits of old, such wits of old there were," once taught us to lay down shingles or small bits of board, close about the vine hills, to shelter the poor bugs from the chilly air, then seize them and rub them out of existence before they wake up in the morning.

We have found this a very good trap to catch these bugs in, and by turning over the shingle the bugs may be easily mashed by the foot or by clapping two shingles together covered with bugs. It is better to destroy these vermin than to drive them away by means of lime, plaster, ashes, or soot.

It has been proposed to suffer chickens to go into the garden to destroy the striped bugs, but they will not eat them when they can find any thing else.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Importance of the Quality of the Salt used in making Butter.—At a late Agricultural meeting in Augusta, Maine, Dr. Bates stated that the Quakers in Fairfield were in the habit of buying the best description of coarse salt, and cleaning it, and having it ground, and this salt they used in the manufacture of butter. The consequence was, the butter made by the Quakers of Fairfield, had a better reputation and bore a higher price than the butter made in other towns. He held them up as worthy of imitation. He stated that the loss of the butter manufactured in that State was greater in amount every year, than the sum raised for the State tax—more than *two* hundred thousand dollars. He believed that, if this fact was generally understood, if the people could be made aware of the loss incurred by bad manufacture, we should at once see an improvement in this article of which so much is produced and which enters into our daily consumption.

Abortion or Cows Slinking Calf.—This is most probably occasioned by tying up cattle and feeding them on bad hay or stale grains, and should, therefore, be prevented by pursuing a better method. Feeding on unwholesome food with want of exercise, occasions indigestion and flatulency, and this probably so disturbs the young calf in the uterus, as to cause either abortion, or such an alteration in its position, as to render delivery difficult, and often impracticable. When a cow slips a calf, and anything offensive is left in the field, all pregnant cows smelling it, are liable to the same. Every thing that is of an offensive smell, especially putrid flesh or blood, should always be carefully removed. In Gloucestershire, they suffer the cows to eat the afterbirth, and it is supposed to be useful.—*White's Cattle Medicine.*

He is a public benefactor who, by the prudent and skilful outlay of his money in bettering its condition, shall make a single field yield permanently a double crop: and he who does this over a square mile, virtually adds a square mile to the national territory—nay, he does more, he doubles to this extent the territorial resources of the country, without giving the state any larger actual area to defend. All hail, then, to the improvers of the soil! health and long life be their fortune—may their hearts be light and their purses heavy—may their dreams be few and pleasant, and their sleep the sweet repose of the weary—may they see the fruits of their own labour, and may their sons reap still heavier harvests.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Correspondence of the Richmond Compiler.

London, June 2d, 1842.

Gentlemen:—The tobacco market has continued in a state of depression during the last two months, and although the season of the year will, in some measure, account for the extreme dullness of the trade, it is evident that circumstances peculiar to the present time, and particularly the undesirable quality of most of the Tobacco held here, with the expectation generally entertained, of a large and early importation of the new crop, have caused an unusual degree of stagnation, from which there appears to be no immediate prospect of relief. The purchases of our manufacturers have not exceeded the mere wants of consumption, and embrace too limited a range of qualities to produce any effect on the mass; a remark equally applicable to the foreign demand, which has been confined to small selections of such Tobacco as the Continential markets are yet unprovided with, but owing to the comparative scarcity of the particular sorts now required either for home trade or exportantion, viz: "strips possessing substance, and middling to good leaf," their value is fully supported. With these exceptions, the prices quoted below must be regarded as nominal. The bulk of our stock consists of mean and ordinary leaf, and short, scrappy strips, for which no buyers come forward, nor can any one be expected, whilst the neighboring markets of Europe are receiving, as is the case at present, large supplies direct from the U. S. Indeed, some of them are already overstocked with inferior tobacco.

This state of things of course operates against sales afloat also, and with the exception of a small cargo of Virginia lugs, (chiefly old,) sold at 15s 1d, we have no transactions of this kind to report.

We are, your most obedient servants, &c.

	Hhds.			Tierces.
	Va.	Ky.	Md.	Negrohead
Stock of tobacco in London, 1st April, 1842.	6056	9460	776	3197
Imported in April and May	61			60
	6117	9460	776	3257
Delivered in April and May	1257	1056	40	167
Stock on hand 1st June 1842	4860	8404	736	3090

Prices Current.

Virginia leaf—Low and ordinary exports	2da2½d
Middling do	2¾a3
Middling leafy	4 a4½
Good and fine	4¾a5½
Stemmed—Short and scrappy	3¾a4
Middling and fair	5 a5½
Good and fine	none.
Kentucky leaf—Low and ordinary	2 a2½
Fair leafy parcels	3
Good and fine	3½a4½
Stemmed—Ordinary short	no sales.
Common to middling leaf	4 a5½
Good and fine long (nom'l)	6 a7
Negrohead—Nothing done.	

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—Sales of Live Hogs early in the week at $4 per 100 lbs. We now quote the asking price at $4,25a$4,50 with only a small supply in market.

Sugars.—At auction to-day, two cargoes from Porto Rico, consisting of 453 hhds. were offered, and 75 hhds. sold at $5.30a$6.

Tobacco.—Within the last few weeks large purchases of Tobacco have been made for the French market. The demand has been almost entirely confined to the better descriptions, while the common sorts are much neglected. The sales of Maryland comprise all the receipts of the middling to fine qualities, at prices fully supporting quotations. The inferior and common can only be sold at a reduction from former prices. We quote inferior and common Maryland at $2.50a$3,50; middling to good $4a$6; good $6,50a$8; and fine $8a$12. The good fine descriptions of Ohio are wanted and brisk sale at full former rates, but the common sorts are dull. We quote common to middling $3,50a$4,50; good $5a6; fine red wrappery $6.50a$10; fine yellow $7.50a$10; and extra wrappery $11a$13.—The inspections of the week comprise 688 hhds. Maryland; 847 hhds. Ohio, 14 hhds. Kentucky; and 2 hhds. Virginia—total 1552 hhds.

Flour.—We have been informed of no sales either of Howard street or City Mills Flour. Holders are asking $5.87½a $6 for the latter, and $5.87½ for the former. We quote the wagon price of Howard street at $5,50. Nothing done in Susquehanna—holders asking $6.

Grain.—There has been no sales of Maryland Wheats. We quote Maryland white Corn at 56 cts. and yellow at 55 a66. The price of Oats continues unchanged—32a33 cents. No transactions in Maryland Rye—last sale of Pennsylvania do. at 66 cts. We note a sale of Pennsylvania yellow C... at 46c. and sales of Pennsylvania Wheat at from $1,28 to $1.38.

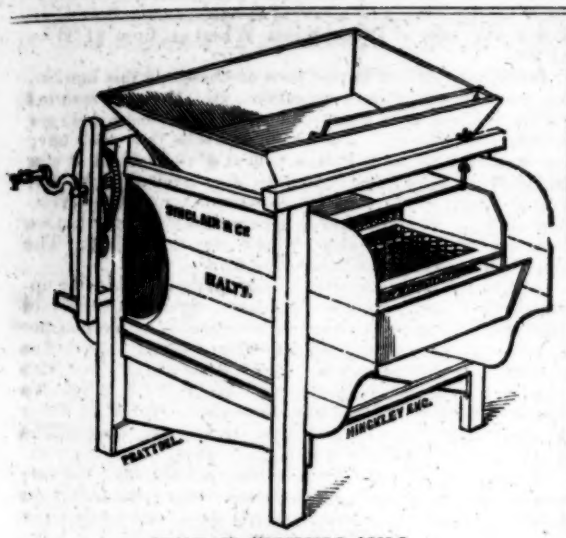
Provisions.—There having been no change in this market, we continue our former quotations, viz: Western assorted Bacon 4a4½ cts. as in quality; Hams 5a7½ cts; Sides 4a4½ cts and Shoulders 3½ cts. The sales of Bacon this week hav; not been heavy. Mess Pork is held at $7a7,50, No 1 at $6a $6,50; Prime at $5.50a6; Baltimore Mess Beef at $9.50; No. 1 at $6.50a$7; and Prime at $4.50, without transactions. Holders of No. 1 Western Lard in kegs are asking 7½ cts. but we have not heard of any sales within a day or two past. The stock is not heavy, and holders are firm.

At Charleston, in the week ending on the 2nd inst. the operations in Cotton embraced 1581 bags, against a supply of 1494 bags. The purchases were principally on French account, at prices ranging from 5 to 6c for Upland. There was nothing done in long cotton. But a moderate business was done in Rice at former prices, viz —1¾, 2¼, 2 1-4, 2 5 8 No business done in grain of any description. Stock of Flour was light, and prices for Baltimore Howard st. were $6,75a $7, Virginia $7a7,25, New Orleans at $6a$7.

At Alexandria, in the week ending on Saturday, the wagon price of Flour was $5.50—no sales from stores, stock on hand very small. 100 bushels mixed Corn sold for 56c per bushel.

New York, July 1.—Cotton is quiet to-day, prices steady. Flour stands as for several days past, Genessee $5,94a$6, Ohio, round hoops, $5,75, sales, flat $5.87, a small lot of Troy brought $6. The first parcel of new Wheat appeared to-day from North Carolina, 2,500 bushels quite handsome. It was not sold, but 137½ cts. was talked about.

Philadelphia, July 2.—Grain—The receipts of Wheat are very light, and full prices are obtained, we quote good Southern at 124a125c per bushel, prime Penn'a. do 125a126c per bushel. Rye is worth 66a68c per bushel. Southern yellow flat Corn, sales 56, white do 53c. Oats steady at 33c. Beef Cattle—497 head offered for sale this week, 113 sold on Monday, 91 left over, sales at 5½c. extra 6c. inferior 4½c.



WHEAT FNNING MILL.

The above cut represents a Wheat Fanning Mill embracing several valuable improvements, and is probably the most simply constructed and effectual mill of the kind that is now manufactured. The screen is broader than usual and extends the entire length of the fan, which, with the riddles are hung on iron straps and pivots, thus greatly reducing the power required to put the works in motion, besides giving the screens and riddles a double shake, which, with the wind being conducted in a peculiar manner and with great force through the riddles, causes the grain to be winnowed with rapidity and cleaned in the finest order for maket The general construction of these fans show by the cut uncommon width and strength of frame; the hopper very wide and low, thus allowing the mill to be fed with ease. Two active men are required to keep the hopper properly supplied.

They are manufactured in this city by Messrs. Robt. Sinclair, Jr & Co. jy 29

BERKSHIRE SOWS, &c.

For sale several fine young SOWS, of thorough bred Berkshire breed, from stock equal to any in the United States. They are about 7 months old, and have just been put to a very fine boar of same breed; they will be sold *a great bargain*, ($12 each) if immediately taken.

Also, a Bakewell Ram and Ewe, full bred, price $20 for the first and $15 for the latter—one year old this spring.

Also an imported China Sow, now in pig by a common boar; price $10; she is a handsome animal of the breed.

Two Devon Heifers, 2 years old this spring, price $50 each; two do. and a Bull 1 year old, each $10, and a bull 3 years old, $50; and other animals of the same breed. je 22 S. SANDS.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

The subscribers respectfully inform Farmers and others that they are prepared to manufacture wool into any kind of woollen goods required, in the best manner and at short notice.

Full'd Kersey from 12 to 16 oz. clean wool per yd 33 1-3c. per yd.
Coarse Cloth, all wool, 1¼ lb clean wool " 37 1-2 "
All other goods at prices in proportion.

Customers at a distance can send their wool to their agent in Baltimore, and inform us by letter where the wool can be found and the kind and quantity of goods wanted,

OWINGS & MITCHELL,
Owingsville, Howard Dist. A. A. Co. Md.

☞Wool received in payment of work. June 22 3t†

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Co Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient ability to supply the wants of small farms and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power, having made a new set of patterns, and put such improvements as suggested themselves for the benefit of the machine; the price is now $40, which includes an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build Stationary Horse Powers of the very best and simplest construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well tested that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels. One of the grand features of this horse power is, there is one third less of its own power expended in driving its own machinery, consequently there is one third more power left for the driving of any other kind of machinery.

He is also prepared to make or repair all kinds of Agricultural or other machinery at the shortest notice.

Having got the blacksmith shop in complete order, he is prepared to do horse-shoeing in the neatest and strongest manner; likewise blacksmith work in general, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

je 29 WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt co. Md.

PROUTY & MEARS' $100 PREMIUM PLOUGH.

Received at the office of the American Farmer, two sizes of the above celebrated plough, to which was awarded the prize of $100 at the Massachusetts Fair. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine them. Orders received for them, as also for the Wiley and other ploughs, by m 30 SAML. SANDS.

REAPING MACHINES, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLERS, &c. WARRANTED.

The Reaping Machine stands alone, increasing in reputation from year to year, saving its first cost in one large crop in the waste alone, while the attempts of others, to construct machines for a similar purpose, are well known to be total failures. Those who wish to procure machines for the ensuing harvest, are requested to make early application to the subscriber, who has greatly improved them since last year. Corn and Cob Crushers, warranted superior to all others, also, Corn Shellers and Huskers constantly on hand at reduced prices. fe 23 OBED HUSSEY.

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power $25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35to40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15to75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75to150
Self sharpening hand Mills a superior article, 12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20a35
Mill, carry leg, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

☞Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Downy, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F Callan, Washington, D. C; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

may 28 1y

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine it before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the low st prices

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

DAVENPORT'S PATENT HORSE POWER, THRASHING AND WINNOWING MACHINE

The subscriber would respectfully inform farmers and others interested in Agricultural pursuits, that he has purchased the sole right for the use, manufacture, and vending the said machines for the States of Maryland and Virginia. The thrasher and cleaner are so constructed that it requires no more time or labor in preparing the Grain for market, than ordinary machines do in thrashing only, and but little if any more than it would to cart and stack the same, 250 bushels of wheat or 400 bushels of oats may be done per day, with much ease. Those machines are portable and may be easily transported by one pair of horses, and to be used in the field or barn.

They may truly be said to be *Labour saving Machines*, four horses being abundantly able to do the work by the week or month with much ease. It is confidently believed they are vastly superior in their model to any other now in use.

Certificates from hundreds of the most extensive and respectable farmers in Pennsylvania and Maryland can be obtained, testifying to their superior excellence, not only to the manner of thrashing and cleaning the Grain, but also for their adaption for service, being very simple in their construction, and not liable to break or get out of order.

It is however, quite unnecessary to say much in regard to their utility, further, than to call public attention to them, as it is presumed every farmer will want to satisfy himself by seeing them in their operations.

The subscriber intends shortly to commence the manufacture of them and will send them to different parts of the State to be put in operation when those interested may have an opportunity of judging for themselves. J. CROSBY. Proprietor,
41 South Charles street, Baltimore.

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase the right of counties for said machine or machines will please apply as above.

oc 27 2m

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS

The subscribers, inventors and patentees of this most excellent machine, offer for sale the right to manufacture for any state or county in the U. States. That it is machine will be adopted, and become in general use in the corn-growing districts of our country there can be no doubt, as it is satisfactorily ascertained that more than one third of the value of the produce is lost by the waste of the cob, which being crushed and ground with the grain, is more valuable for stock than corn fed by itself, and we guarantee that our Crusher will do more and better work with the same power than any other machine of the kind now in use, and invite all manufacturers to a fair trial.

☞We have appointed Mr. SAMUEL SANDS the sole Agent for the sale of rights, who will give every necessary information to those desirous of purchasing. All letters must be post paid.

NOTICE.—There are several machinists infringing upon our patent CORN and COB CRUSHERS—we therefore forbid all persons from making, vending or using Corn Crushers having a tube or tubes for holding the ears of corn while they are broken, except such as have rights. JAS. & WM. MURRAY,
mh 2 Baltimore, Md.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U MOTT
South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAST PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of cast ng screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $5; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in the country—prices from 22 to $25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

HARVEST TOOLS.

IN STORE—Waldron & Griffin Grass SCYTHES, and superior Scythe Sheaths, 2 & 3 prong dung Hay Forks; Boye do.; superior Pennsylvania made wooden Hay Forks, New England made Hay Rakes, treble bowed; superior made grain Cradles, with Waldron blades, the fingers adjusted by screws, several superior Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, the latter of various make, prices from $35 to $100 independent of the power; a few Wheat Fans (mall size,) also one very large size horizontal wheat Fan, a prime article; Corn Shellers, made with upright and stopping stands, both made in the very best manner; 12½ Corn Cultivators, the hoes are of wrought iron and well steeled; also, Tobacco Cultivators; a great variety of Cultivating Ploughs with wrought and cast shares—Likewise an extensive assortment of plough Castings at wholesale and retail. The stock of chimerical Straw Cutters on hand is large, embracing all sizes of both iron and wood frames. The usual stock of other implements is large and too numerous to mention. All repairs done at short notice. J. S. EASTMAN,
may 18 36 West Pratt st

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

A few pair of uncommonly fine BERKSHIRE PIGS, just two months old, the offspring of the best selected stock from the celebrated piggery of Mr. C. N. Bement, near Albany, N. Y. for sale at $15 per pair. Judges who have seen them, pronounce them to be as fine as they ever saw. D. S. CARR.

Also, some choice pure blooded Durham Cattle; a remarkably fine full blooded Ayrshire Cow; a half Durham and Ayrshire Bull Calf, 9 months old, and a beautiful half Durham and Devonshire two years old bull. These cattle, it is believed, are not surpassed by any in the State, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

j 15 7t D. S. C.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeders (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No 34 or 37, Vol 2 of this paper) Price at their piggery $15 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, $16 per pair.

All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address,
T. T. & E. GORSUCH.
Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md. mh 23

BERKSHIRE PIGS—DEVON CATTLE.

For sale by JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

The subscriber has for sale some very superior Berkshire Pigs of this spring's litters, from stock selected from the piggeries of Mr. Lossing and Mr. Bement, of Albany, which he will dispose of at reduced prices to suit the times, say $15 per pair, deliverable in Baltimore—also some young Sows of same stock, now in pig. Apply as above. je 15

DURHAMS.

A gentleman who is overstocked, and without pasturage, will sell on terms that cannot fail to please, several very superior yearling Heifers, and a this spring's Bull calf; they are out of celebrated milking stock, and from imported animals. S. SANDS.
may 25 3t

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage
fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.